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RSPD Digest

WESTERN REGION



No. 4...June 14, 1945 - Administrative Use ONLY

PERSONNEL

Clinton Anderson is the new appointment as Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator. To get some idea of his type of thinking, we suggest you read the reports of the Anderson Committee on Sugar and Meat. We like them very much. Some personal background on Anderson:

Born in Centerville, South Dakota, educated at South Dakota's Wesleyan University, moved first to New Mexico about 25 years ago. In the brokerage business there. President Rotary International in 1933 and 34. Elected Treasurer of New Mexico in 1933 and served as State Relief Administrator 1935, later became Executive Director of Unemployment Compensation. Has an 800 acre ranch near Albuquerque, where he conducts extensive dairy operations, raises Hereford cattle, palomino ponies. Has wife and two children (son in the service). Elected to congress 1940. Chairman of the House Committee to investigate the food situation.

Judge Jones is returning to the U. S. Court of Claims. Claude Wickard to become Administrator of REA.

Charles W. Smith, western regional director since June 29, 1944 is returning to become president of a bank in Greenville, Michigan. E. H. (Tack) Spoor - who has been Chief of Field Relations for the Region succeeds him as regional director, June 16.

PAYBILL

The revised Downey paybill (S.807) has passed the senate. As passed, some of the major provisions of the bill are as follows:

Overtime continued as at present, with the same formula and rates.

Within Grade Salary Advance Periods reduced from 30 to 18 months, and from 18 to 12 months, depending on the grade level.

Basic Pay to be increased as follows: On that part of one's pay to and including \$1200 - 20%; from \$1200 to \$4600 - 10%; in excess of \$4600 - 5%

If we figure this one right, it adds up this way:

<u>Present Base</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Present Base</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$ 1220	\$ 246	\$ 2600	\$ 380
1320	252	3200	440
1440	264	3800	500
1620	282	4600	580
1800	300	5600	630
2000	320		

The House Bill (H.R.3393) has been reported out of the Civil Service Committee and will be considered before the end of the month. It provides:

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Overtime - True time-and-a-half overtime pay for salaries of \$2980 or less and a diminishing rate of overtime pay for higher salaries.

Within Grade Salary Advance Periods - same as Senate bill.

Basic Pay - same as Senate bill, except that the new basic pay shall not be less than the employees present basic pay, plus the smaller of \$300 or 25% of the basic rate. Also that the bill shall not cause basic pay to go over \$10,000. (Anybody worried about that one?)

We all await the final result with considerable interest, at least.

Flash: Last informal dope off the leased wire circuit is that the bill has passed the house in some version.

School Lunch Bill

The School Lunch Bill, after amendment and review by the House Committee, is now "clean" and has been re-introduced as HR 3370. This is the same as HR 3143, with amendments.

Significant changes include:

(1) \$50 million shall be appropriated annually for the program, with administrative expenses not to exceed 3 percent (formerly 4 percent). The original bill provided for an annual appropriation of \$100,000,000.

(2) Participation shall be open to non-profit private schools (including Parochial schools) and child care centers -- funds for the latter not to exceed 2 percent of the total appropriation. Non-profit private schools are defined as those exempt from Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) The Bill also provides that state agencies match federal funds dollar for dollar for an initial two-year period, after which the ratio of State funds shall increase, as follows:

3rd year - \$2 State funds for each \$1 federal funds

4th and 5th year - \$3 State, \$1 federal

6th year and on - \$4 State, \$1 federal.

After placement on the House calendar, the Bill is expected to be on the floor for consideration shortly.

Food for Liberated Areas

Here's a round-up on food allocations for liberated areas--for your information. Many of the allocations have not yet been signed so please consider information below accordingly, particularly with respect to precise figures (except for material already published, of course.)

Meat: One million lbs. for relief feeding during 1945-46 fiscal year; also an OS reserve of 570 million lbs. for same period. All of this is pork. None of it has been allocated for the third quarter of 1945. How much meat we may actually send for relief feeding depends on production this year, and other factors.

(more)

Butter: None

Rice: 2,289,900 bags (100 lbs. each) for next 12 months; 161,300 bags scheduled for third quarter. Rice will be distributed by the military.

Canned vegetables: 8,000 cases for next 12 months -- 2,000 cases each of corn, peas, snap beans and tomatoes. Distribution will be by the military.

Canned fruits and juices: None

American Cheese: 120 million lbs. for next 12 months (50 million lbs. for the third quarter of '45). Of the total quantity, 40 million lbs. will be distributed by the military; 15 million lbs. have been allocated to "paying governments"; 5 million lbs. to UNRRA, and there is an OS reserve, subject to sub-allocation, of 60 million.

Other cheese: None

Condensed Milk: 15 million lbs. for the next 12 months (5 million for the third quarter of '45). Of the total, 10 million lbs. will be held in an OS reserve subject to sub-allocation; 2.5 million lbs. have been allocated to "paying governments" and 2.5 million to UNRRA.

Evaporated milk: 275.6 million lbs. have been allocated for the next 12 months (50.6 million for third quarter of '45). Of the total, 175.6 lbs. will be distributed by the military, 12.5 million have been allocated to "paying governments"; 12.5 million to UNRRA, and OS will hold a reserve of 75 million lbs. subject to sub-allocation.

Sweetpotatoes: None

Canned fish: 83.7 million lbs. have been allocated for the next 12 months -- 7,500,000 to "paying governments," 26,200,000 to UNRRA and 50,000,000 lbs. for distribution by the Military. (Includes no tuna or salmon.)

Dried whole milk: 4 million lbs. -- all to be shipped next year. This is an OS reserve, subject to sub-allocation.

Spray dried skim: 70 million lbs. for next 12 months (20 million for third quarter of '45). Of the total, 10 million lbs. will be distributed by the military; 2 million have been allocated to "paying governments"; 8 million to UNRRA, and OS will hold a reserve of 50 million lbs., subject to sub-allocation.

Roller dried skim: 120 million lbs. for next 12 months (including 50 million for the third quarter of '45). Of the total, 25 million lbs. will be distributed by the military; "paying governments" have been allocated 3 million; UNRRA, 22 million, and OS will hold in reserve, subject to sub-allocation, 70 million lbs.

Black tea: 37,000 lbs. for period April 1945 - March 1946 (including 7,000 for the third quarter of '45). Of the total, the military will distribute 22,000 lbs., 5,000 lbs. have been allocated to UNRRA and 10,000 lbs. already have been shipped to the Pacific area.

Dry Beans: 40,400 bags (100 lbs. each) during next 12 months (including 20,200 bags for third quarter of '45). Distribution will be by the military.

(over)

Dry peas: 900,000 bags (100 lbs. each) during next 12 months, (including 400,000 bags during third quarter '45). Distribution will be by the military.

Seeds: In the next 12 months, we'll be shipping alfalfa, alsike, red clover, White Dutch clover, vetch, Kentucky bluegrass, chewings, meadow grass, orchard grass, red top grass, ryegrass perennial, wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and bean seeds.

There are now three basic types of food export programs (excluding U. S. military). (1) Lend-Lease -- at present, this is mainly for the United Kingdom and British services overseas, plus some minor claimants; (2) the "paying governments" which submit their requirements through FEA. They include France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark; (3) UNRRA, which submits requirements for Czechoslovakia, Albania, Greece and Poland...in other words, Southeastern Europe, as distinguished from Western Europe which covers the "paying governments." Until the 1946 harvest comes in, European demands on U. S. food supplies are expected to be very heavy.

Summarizing the Food Situation for this country:

BAE says: "Over-all food supply for civilians in 1945 will be from 2 to 4 percent greater, on a per capita basis, than the 1935-39 pre-war average -- but from 5 to 7 percent below last year's record consumption. Production of food crops and live-stock for sale and farm home consumption in 1945 will be about 32 percent above pre-war, but about 5 percent less than in 1944. The principal reduction is in hog slaughter. Pork output in 1945 is expected to be about 20 percent less than last year. Beef and veal production will be about 5 percent more than in 1944.

"Summarizing the food supply situation: Our civilians this year will have more eggs, fluid milk, skim milk byproducts, commercial supplies of various fresh vegetables, canned fruit juices, fresh and frozen fish, and the grain products (except rice in some areas). They will have less sugar, pork and lard, butter and other fats and oils, and canned fruits and vegetables.

"There will be no general shortages of food in the United States -- none of our people will need to go hungry. Supplies of some individual commodities, for which demand is very great, will not meet all of our desire to buy; and irritating distribution problems will continue for these. By substituting abundant items for first choices which are short, however, our consumers can always be well fed."

School Lunch Results

Here's some rather interesting dope on results obtained from the school lunch program:

In Wilmington, Delaware, a controlled study showed for one term that children who regularly ate the school lunch gained on the average 6 pounds; those who participated occasionally gained on the average 4 pounds; those who never participated in the lunch program gained on the average 2 pounds.

In Missouri, a scholarship study of rural children participating in the program showed that regular school lunch customers raised their grade points an average of 9.23%. Those not participating lost ground, lowering their grade average 0.09%.

In New York City, a study of 1600 children showed that more than 3/4ths of the age groups eating school lunches gained more in stature and weight than did those who depended on other sources for lunch. No child eating the school lunch failed to grow during the year, but more than 2% of the other kids showed no gains.

(more)

More meat for small towns in the West

On June 11, OPA put into effect an temporary experimental measure to increase the supply of meat available in sparsely populated areas in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada.

"Many small towns and rural areas," says OPA, "have increased population....farm laborers and in fisheries and lumber camps, where they are almost totally dependent upon restaurants and commissaries for their food...Wholesalers of meat have in many cases withdrawn from rural areas. Restaurants and small crossroads retail establishments must depend on town retail stores for supplies."

"Shortage Areas" - under 25,000 will be designated - and in these places retailer quotas for the sale of meat to other retailers will be upped to a maximum of 70 percent of current monthly dollar volume of the seller. Hotel supply houses, and slaughterers or packer owned or controlled retail establishments are not eligible.

Community Canning Centers Continued

WFA will provide funds for continuing community canning centers through the current canning season. Program will be carried out as before through State Boards for vocational education and local public schools.

Figs

And oh yes. 2800 tons of Turkish dried figs will be available this year for importation into the U. S. Anybody want a fig (Turkish) (dried), for one purpose or another?

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
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